FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JULY 1984

Lebanon

Situation in North — No new political or security developments have been observed in the Al-Kurah area, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The implementation of the Damascus agreement has been delayed and gunmen have not withdrawn as expected because of "certain problems," the radio added, pointing out that while the Al-Maradah organization has withdrawn in certain areas, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) has not made similar moves. On the other hand, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported "complete calm" in the Al-Kurah area following the implementation of the Damascus agreement. Al-Maradah and SSNP forces have vacated all positions set in the agreement, the radio added.

Situation in Beirut —Voice of Lebanon and Voice of Arab Lebanon report that clashes are continuing between the Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima suburbs. Lebanese newspapers continue on strike, protesting the assassination attempt against *AS-SAFIR*'s owner, according to Beirut radio.

Syria-Israel in South — Referring to the IDF radio report of Syria's willingness to hold indirect negotiations with Israel on the withdrawal of the IDF from southern Lebanon, Damascus radio said this report revealed a deliberate Israeli-U.S. "slanderous campaign" against Syria. It also revealed that the "defeatists" in Lebanon fabricate lies without hesitation, seeking revenge against Syria, the radio added.

Egypt

New Cabinet — The formation of a new Council of Ministers was announced by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in a decree transmitted by MENA. Among the changes, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali becomes the new prime minister, Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid replaces 'Ali as foreign minister, and Ahmad Rushdi succeeds Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha as interior minister. Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali retains his position as minister of state for foreign affairs, and Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah remains as deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Chadian President — President Mubarak held talks with his Chadian counterpart Hissein Habre on numerous international issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations, MENA reported. In a joint statement carried by the agency, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the close, friendly ties and feelings of fraternity and solidarity between the two countries and peoples. Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's support for the "legitimate" Chadian Government under President Habre, and accepted an invitation to visit Chad in the future.

Jordan-PLO

King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Amman radio reported. The two sided discussed the steps they will take in light of the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, the radio added.

Libyan Messages

The message recently sent to various Arab states from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concerning the establishment of Arab unity and the future of the Palestinian cause was also sent to Egypt, KUNA reported citing a Libyan envoy in Rabat. If the mission of the Libyan envoys fails, the envoy continued, Libya will resort to 'other means," including "previous revolutionary action" that had been stopped against most other Arab countries. Although he expressed hope that his country could avoid the "hard solution," he added that the situation will be "dangerous" if a collective program is not reached before the September date set by Al-Qadhdhafi.

Kuwait-Iran

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir received a message from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati, KUNA reported citing Kuwaiti press reports. The message, delivered by the Iranian charge d'affaires to Kuwait, contained an offer to begin negotiations with the GCC on the prevention of escalating the Gulf war, according to the papers.

Iraq

In a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio marking the 17-30 July revolution anniversary, President Saddam Husayn pointed out to the Iranian rulers that Iraq has a far greater ability to inflict harm on Iran than Iran has against Iraq. He asserted that Iran's only source of wealth, oil, is exposed to danger following the strikes inflicted to its ports and ships by the Iraqi forces. Husayn warned Iran's "allies who claim to be Arabs" that Iraq will "deal with them accordingly," at present and in the future. In addition, Husayn described the various projects to increase oil exports via new pipelines through Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. Regarding the pipeline through Jordan, he emphasized that Iraq has explained to "international quaarters" it does not want security guarantees based on promises subject to change and compromise. It wants "tangible guarantees" based on the "interaction of interests."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 138 *17 July 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: Babrak Karmal Rumored Wounded in Shoot-Out ..... C 1
Treacherous Activities of Maoist Group Cited ..... C 1
Kabul: Rebels Crushed in Various Provinces ..... C 1
Afghan Organization Declares Dissolution ..... C 2
SPA: Mujahidin Carry Out Qandahar Operations ..... C 2
SPA: Soviets Raid Afghan Nursing College ..... C 2

INDIA

About 100 Akali Women Arrested in Amritsar ..... E 1
Amritsar Curfew Extended ..... E 1
Temple Repair Work Begins With Voluntary Service ..... E 1
Group Leader's Authority Challenged ..... E 1
Gandhi Comments on Golden Temple Security Issue ..... E 1
Links Between Kashmir, Punjab Extremists Claimed ..... E 2
Spokesman on FRG Release of Khalistan Activist ..... E 2
AFP: Government Surprised, Disappointed ..... E 2
Pakistan Agrees To Postpone Bilateral Talks ..... E 2
Information Minister's Remarks in Pakistan Noted ..... E 2
Commentator Analyzes Bhagat Visit ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

AFP: Major Protest Rally Held on Martyrs Day ..... F 1
Ziaul Haq To Attend Jidda Peace Meeting ..... F 1
Delhi Cites Zia on Use of Religious Places ..... F 1
Canadian Official Arrives 15 July for Talks ..... F 1
Meets With Yaqub Khan ..... F 1
British, Canadian Ministers Call On President ..... F 1
Improvement in Relations With India Noted ..... F 2
Indian Information Minister Comments on Visit ..... F 2
Influx of Afghans Into Sind To Be Checked ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Foreign Minister Returns, Discusses Trip ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

Many Reported Homeless in Widespread Flooding ..... G 1
DAILY NEWS on Jayewardene's Tour *[4 Jul]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,790 ..... I 1
18 Iraqis Killed ..... I 1
Commentary on Iraqi Defeat at Hawr al-Huwayzah ..... I 1
More Volunteers Leave for War Fronts ..... I 1

Large Groups Depart ..... I 2
Majlis Speaker's Acceptance of Saudi Bid Denied ..... I 2
Official Informs Majlis Speaker of Hajj Cooperation ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Comments on Gulf War ..... I 2
On Implications for Israel ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Khamene'i Conflict Widens *[Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 15 Jul]* ..... I 3
Charge in Kuwait Talks With Ministry Official *[KUNA]* ..... I 3
Delivers Velayati Message *[KUNA]* ..... I 3
Oil Minister Gharazi Discusses OPEC Conference ..... I 3
Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for Nicaragua ..... I 5
Official Skeptical of ICO Peace Committee Effect ..... I 5
IRC Help Requested for Chemical Weapons Victims ..... I 5
Tehran Notes Saddam's Anniversary Speech ..... I 5
IRNA Reports Protestors Killed in Iraqi Rally ..... I 5

AFP: Babrak Karmal Rumored Wounded in Shoot-Out

BK171200 Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 17 (AFP) — Afghanistan's Soviet-backed ruler, Babrak Karmal, is rumoured to have been wounded in a shoot-out in Kabul following an altercation between two Cabinet ministers last week, Western diplomats said here today.

Mr. Karmal's hasty departure to Moscow July 9, for what regime sources described as a "general medical examination" [word indistinct] gave credence to rumours that he was also injured when Defence Minister Major General Abdul Qader shot and wounded Communications Minister Aslam Watanjar, the diplomats said.

They quoted two airport sources as saying Mr. Karmal was helped up to the plane ramp just before his departure.

The diplomats expressed scepticism over Afghan press pictures of Mr. Karmal's departure, noting they included both Mr. Watanjar and Gen. Qader. State-run television did not film the departure, they added.

They cautioned, however, that they "have no way to assess the accuracy of these rumours" about such "internecine leadership violence."

Mr. Karmal is reportedly in Moscow for about a week. The Soviet media have given no details of his engagements.

Treacherous Activities of Maoist Group Cited

LD170859 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 15, BAKHTAR: The Chinese hegemonists not only support overtly the counter-revolutionary gangs, but also carry out broad clandestine activities against the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The confessions of two members of the dissolved Maoist organization "Paikar" who were arrested by the security forces of the DRA, were published by *HAQIQAT-E ENQELABE SAWR*. These confessions constitute new evidence of such treacherous activities.

Abdul Hakim, member of the Central Council of the "Paikar", told the reporter that his organization, which was formed in 1979, had been engaged in secret destructive actions against the legal state of the DRA, he said.

"The main aim of this band is carrying out subversive activities, kidnapping, terror, looting the property of the people and distribution of propagandistic leaflets against the revolutionary government."

"Maoism is not only a deviation from the ideology of the proletarian, but in action it is against it," Abdul Hakim added.

"Maoism is the ideology of the bourgeoisie and is comprised of the radical nationalist inclinations, terror and traditionalism," he said.

"Maoism, in its foreign policy, follows the trend of warmongering and anti-peace movements. The Chinese hegemonists are following the American policy. Training, arming and despatch of the mercenary cutthroat bands to the territory of the DRA for terror and destruction have become the normal policy of Maoism".

"With the realization of the truthfulness of the April revolution and the noble aspirations of the PDPA and at the same time with the perception of the decay of Maoism, we have realized the futility of the Paikar band. We therefore, proclaimed its dissolution, which is in the benefit of the working people of our country" said Abdul Hakim. He also added that considering the present situation of the country any organization other than the PDPA is doomed to defeat.

Kabul: Rebels Crushed in Various Provinces

LD161639 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A source in the security forces of Paktika Province reports that a number of armed rebels were crushed as a result of successful operations in that province. The security forces seized 15 assorted weapons.

Similarly, during successful operations by the militant security forces in Gorbaz area, Khowst va Fereng, a number of armed rebels who were disrupting the peaceful lives of the noble people of that area were crushed. The security forces seized four assorted weapons from them.

According to another report, a number of rebels were eliminated in Farah Province as a result of operations there. Two of the criminals and three weapons were captured.

As a result of successful operations in Shindand district, Herat Province, 23 armed rebels, who were engaged in theft, murder, and plundering, were captured by the brave security forces.

A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source of Logar Province's security force, reports that as a result of successful operations by the vigilant security forces in Kolangar district, Logar Province, a number of armed rebels were crushed and 10 members of the Mahaz-e Milli band [National Front] led by Gholam Nabi were captured along with weapons and one first aid position.

Similarly, a 20-man armed rebel group was crushed as a result of operations by security forces in Takhar Province.

According to another report, our deceived compatriots who as a result of the hostile propaganda of the counterrevolutionary bands had links with the criminal Golboddin band for some time, recently taking advantage of the general amnesty decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and the message of the nationwide meeting of the leaders of the tribes and nationalities of the country, surrendered themselves and their weapons to the security forces in Konduz Province. They have pledged to defend the gains of the Sawr Revolution and our beloved homeland, Afghanistan.

Afghan Organization Declares Dissolution

LD160832 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0533 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 15, BAKHTAR — The elected leadership of the "Organization of Fedaian of Toilers of Afghanistan" (SFZA) declare its decision concerning the dissolution of the organization and of all its activities.

This well-considered decision took place after the discussions with the leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The principled position of the leadership of he SFZA, said the message signed by the leaders of the organization, is indicative of the fact that the ruling party, the PDPA, the political vanguard of the working class and all working people of Afghanistan, reflects the interests of all working people and national and patriotic forces. It mobilizes and organises them in the struggle against the counter-revolution, reaction and international imperialism, headed by the U.S. and Chinese hegemonism, aimed at upgrading the life of the people and building of a society free of exploitation.

The leadership of SFZA the message said, reiterates that the PDPA fulfills meritoriously its historical mission.

The SFZA members are of the opinion that no other political organization and grouping except the PDPA should exist in Afghanistan.

All real patriots of Afghanistan and those individuals, to whom the future of our homeland is valuable and dear, should unite around the PDPA for dealing decisive blows to the enemies of the April Revolution and for the soonest possible realisation of its lofty objectives.

The leadership of the SFZA invited all former members of the organization to show loyalty to the revolution, to join the ranks of the PDPA, and to take up arms and struggle against banditry, counter-revolution, and take an active part in the growth of national economy, and work and struggle for building a new society in Afghanistan.

SPA: Mujahidin Carry Out Qandahar Operations

LD161935 Riyadh SPA in English 1906 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 16, SPA — Afghan mujahideen have carried out three guerilla operations in Qandahar Province, killing more than 15 Soviet Karmal troops and destroying two tanks and three army trucks, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today.

The agency said two mujahideen were martyred and seven others seriously injured.

SPA: Soviets Raid Afghan Nursing College

LD152142 Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 15, SPA — Six Soviet soldiers were killed during clashes between mujahideen and the Soviet-Afghan government troops in Baghlan Province on July 4, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today.

On the other hand, the Soviets raided a nursing college, attached to Khalqi Hospital in Qandahar on July 6 and whisked away 102 nursing students who are expected to be drafted into the communist Afghan Army, the agency said.

It added that the Afghan Government in Kabul had reacted sharply to the Soviet highhandedness in picking up nurses but without any results.

Several Afghan teachers had been taken in a similar fashion from Qandhar's training college by the Soviets a few weeks ago, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the Karachi-based *DAWN*, a Pakistani English daily, quoted Kabul radio as saying that authorities in Afghanistan had decided to divide Panjsher valley, north-east of Kabul, into several military zones to check the growing activities of the mujahideen in the area.

Each military zone will have a separate military commander and Army unit to keep an eye on mujahideen's activities,it added.

About 100 Akali Women Arrested in Amritsar
BK161557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] In Amritsar, the curfew has been further extended by 12 hours until 0400 tomorrow. Meanwhile, about 100 women Akali workers were arrested in Amritsar this evening outside Gurdwara Shahidan [Sikh temple] for defiance of curfew orders. They included the president of the stree [women] Akali Dal, Mrs Rajinder Kaur.

Amritsar Curfew Extended
BK170855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] In Amritsar, the curfew within the old city area has been extended till 0900 tomorrow. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, it was relaxed for 2 hours from 1100 to 1300.

Temple Repair Work Begins With Voluntary Service
BK170755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The Kar Sewa [voluntary community service] to repair the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion in the Golden Temple] and other buildings around the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar is in progress. The All India Radio special correspondent (Harsih Segon) reports that about 150 Nihangs [Sikh Guards] led by (Baba Santo Singh), who is from Bhatinda District, started the Kar Sewa this morning. The Nihangs offered prayers before initiating the holy task. Talking to our correspondent, (Baba Santo Singh) expressed the hope that the Akal Takht will be restored to its original sanctity. He made it clear that Kar Sewa is the right of every devotee. He said no government money or services will be utilized for this purpose. (Baba Santo Singh) pointed out that the Golden Temple has always given a message of peace, love, and brotherhood to everybody.

The deadlock over the Kar Sewa ended last night after prolonged talks between (Baba Santo Singh) and the former union minister, Mr K.C. Pant, and other representatives. In a statement after the agreement on beginning the Kar Sewa, (Baba Santo Singh) said he will start the Kar Sewa to the Golden Temple complex today with the backing of the Sikh Sanghat [commentary]. He said his Dal [group] has all along been serving the Panth [Sikh religion]. He said [word indistinct] Dal stood for freedom of religious places and will continue to fight for the same in future as well.

Group Leader's Authority Challenged
BK171004 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The work to repair the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] and other buildings around the Golden Temple complex on a voluntary basis, Kar Sewa, is now in progress. The All India Radio special correspondent, (Harish Segon), reports from Amritsar that about 150 voluntary workers led by (Baba Santo Singh) started the Kar Sewa early this morning. The voluntary workers, Nihangs [Sikh guards], offered prayers before initiating the task. Speaking to our correspondent, (Baba Santo Singh) expressed the hope that the Akal Takht will be restored to its original glory.

In a rejoinder to a directive issued by five Sikh head priests, the [words indistinct] said that Sikh masses should not be misled by false propaganda by one who still claims to be the Jathedar [Sikh group leader] of the Takht although he is instrumental in getting it demolished.

Seven eminent Sikh leaders including the Delhi mayor, Mr Mohinder Singh Sathi, have challenged the authority of the Jathedar of the Akal Takht, Kirpal Singh, to issue the directive to excommunicate Hukumnama [decree] against any member of the Sikh community. In a telegram to Jathedar Kirpal Singh, the leaders pointed out that only the heads of five holy Takhts are vested with the authority to issue a Hukumnama under the Panthic [Sikh religious] tradition. They said if the Jathedar embarks on any such step it would not be in order and he would be guilty of violating the Panthic tradition. The other signatories to the telegram include Prof Harbans Singh, Mr (Prashan Singh), Giani Sujan Singh, Jathedar Prahlad Singh, Mr Dhanwant Singh and Mr Joginder Singh Jogi.

Gandhi Comments on Golden Temple Security Issue
BK171246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has reiterated that the government is keen to withdraw the army from the Golden Temple complex as soon as the task assigned to it is over. Addressing the sarpanches [village leaders] and Youth Congress-I workers from Punjab who called on her at her residence in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said if the army is pulled out earlier there is every likelihood that violence might erupt again. The prime minister said that the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion in Golden Temple] had been the nerve center of terrorist activities and it became impossible to flush them out without damaging it. But as far as Harimandir Saheb [main Sikh temple in Golden Temple] was concerned, Mrs Gandhi said, strict orders were given that not a single bullet should be fired toward it.

Pointing out that some external forces are trying to sow the seeds of hatred among different communities in the country, Mrs Gandhi urged the people, particularly the Sikhs, to beware of such forces. She said some Sikhs living abroad have been misled by such elements. The prime minister recalled the contribution of Sikhs in the development of the country and said that they are the builders of modern Punjab and should now save the state from destruction. The prime minister reaffirmed that most of the demands of the Akalis including religious demands have been accepted. But unfortunately terrorists are not interested in the demands. Their sole aim is to indulge in violence. Mrs Gandhi regretted that the Akali Dal is not prepared to condemn violence indulged in by the terrorists.

Links Between Kashmir, Punjab Extremists Claimed

BK161613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Jammu and Kashmir governor, Mr Jagmohan, has summoned a special session of the state assembly on the 31st of this month. This is to enable the chief minister, Mr Ghulam Mohammad Shah, to prove his majority on the floor of the house.

Meanwhile in Jammu, more suspected extremists have been arrested. An official spokesman told our Jammu correspondent that more incriminating documents have been recovered during a raid on the residence of a member of the banned All India Sikh Students Federation. These indicate links of the extremists in Jammu and Kashmir with those in Punjab. About 100 rounds of ammunition of light machineguns were also recovered from a village near Punch.

Spokesman on FRG Release of Khalistan Activist

BK161624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi has expressed surprise and disappointment on the reported release of a Khalistan activist, Mr Talwinder Singh, from jail by the West German Government. An official spokesman said today that the Bonn Government has given India no reasons as to why legal proceedings against him were suddenly terminated. The spokesman added that the case for Mr Talwinder Singh's extradition to India was foolproof because of the nature of his crimes which included murder.

AFP: Government Surprised, Disappointed

OW161936 Hong Kong AFP in English 1910 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] New Delhi, July 16 (AFP) — The Indian Government today expressed "great surprise and disappointment" at the recent reported release by the West German Government of Talwinder Singh, Sikh militant wanted for murder.

The nature of his crimes, including murder, necessitated extradition, he added. Mr. Singh has been wanted in a murder case in Punjab since 1981.

Although the two countries had no extradition treaty the Indian request was based on laws for international assistance on criminal matters, to which West Germany was a signatory, it said.

Pakistan Agrees To Postpone Bilateral Talks

BK161426 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] At the suggestion of the Government of India, the Pakistan Government has agreed to the postponement of the meetings of theforeign secretaries of the two countries and the joint commission till after September this year. The meetings will be rescheduled at the earliest convenience of the two sides. Announcing this in New Delhi today, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said the exact dates will be decided by mutual consultations.

The foreign secretaries were to meet this week and the joint commission early next month. Replying to questions, the spokesman said that the two sides have been in frequent touch in the recent weeks. The information and broadcasting minister, Mr Bhagat, has just returned from a visit to Pakistan. The two foreign ministers also traveled together from New Delhi to Male last week for the meeting of the South Asian regional cooperation countries. The two foreign secretaries too met in Male. It was felt that a little time should be allowed to assess the results of these contacts before proceeding further, he added.

Information Minister's Remarks in Pakistan Noted

BK131720 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] India has suggested to Pakistan to exchange newspapers and periodicals on a commercial basis. Pakistan did not agree to the proposal, but said that exchange should be at the government-to-government level only. This was disclosed by the information and broadcasting minister, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, while replying to questions by newsmen at Karachi airport before his departure for New Delhi this evening.

Briefly recapitulating the agreement reached between the two countries on the functioning of the media and presenting news in correct perspective, Mr Bhagat said that he made the Pakistan Government as well as the local journalists of Pakistan understand that the news about Army action in Punjab were distorted and twisted by the Pakistan media. He said that the two countries had agreed to curb hostile propaganda against each other, exchange radio and tv programs and artists, and also produce joint programs.

Mr Bhagat described the agreement as a very significant step toward the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Mr Bhagat has since returned to New Delhi after a weeklong visit to Pakistan.

Commentator Analyzes Bhagat Visit

BK161430 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT16 Jul 84

[Commentary by S. Ananta Charlu on the Indo-Pakistan Media Accord]

[Text] It is easy to describe the relation between India and Pakistan in a cliche-ridden language, and one of the reasons for this is the meagre flow of information between the two countries. The other is the limited contact between the people, particularly between intellectuals who in the long run would influence attitudes of the people and help in building bridges of friendship. It is this realization that prompted Indo-Pakistan Joint Commis sion to work out, among other things, a cultural agreement that

will lead to greater flow of news and increased contacts between thinkers, writers, and artists of the two neighbouring countries.

It is to discuss these issues mainly that the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, visited Pakistan. He has just concluded a 6-day tour. Mr Bhagat held talks with his counterpart, Mr Raja Zafarul Haq. Both have reached agreement on some of the major questions. As it turned out Mr Bhagat's visit has assumed much greater significance than was (?foreseen). Mr Bhagat established a good rapport with the Pakistan information minister and has put across India's point of view with considerable eloquence. The Pakistan minister, in one of his luncheon speeches, described Mr Bhagat as a successful advocate whose powers of persuasion cannot be easily ignored. Mr Bhagat, who is as fluent in Punjabi and Urdu as he is in English and Hindi, made full use of this advantage to reach not only the minds but the hearts of his audience at the official as well as the public meetings.

An important point he made on almost every occasion is the vital role of the media in creating a friendly and cordial atmosphere to resolve all outstanding problems amicably through bilateral negotiations. He was not tired of repeating this pivotal role of the mass media. To substantiate his argument, he pointed to the biased reporting in Pakistan media of the recent developments in Punjab and said this has created many misgivings in India about the intentions of Pakistan. In his official meetings Mr Bhagat elaborated on this point and introduced evidence of press clippings and radio reports. This eventually persuaded Pakistan to agree to a monitoring system to prevent such a thing in future.

Both countries have also agreed to post radio correspondents in each other's capitals within 1 month to ensure fair reporting. It has also been agreed to exchange radio and TV programs and explore the scope for their coproduction. Pakistan has agreed to send a delegation of 12 editors, columnists and reporters to India at the invitation of the Press Club of India. Pakistan was, however, reluctant on exchange of films and supply of newspapers and periodicals on a commerical scale. The maximum extentthat Pakistan could go was to agree to consider the question of holding film festivals on a mutual basis.

The importance attached by Pakistan to Mr Bhagat's visit has been evidenced from the fact that the president, General Ziaul Haq, had set aside protocol and converted Mr Bhagat's courtesy call into a full-fledged dinner meeting, where the two discussed on a wide range of issues for about 2 hours. General Zia also invited the Indian journalists for an unscheduled meeting with him and freely replied to all questions fielded by them for nearly an hour.

Wherever Mr Bhagat visited, he explained at length India's secular policy and the respect given to all religions. At his meetings with newsmen in Karachi and other places, he pointed out that there are a larger number of Muslims in India than in Pakistan and they are treated as equal partners in nation building. On Urdu, he said, more number of people speak that language in India and all of them are not necessarily Muslims. He also said that more quwwalis and mushairas [Urdu poets' gatherings]are held in India and it is up to the Pakistanis to share this cultural wealth by building closer ties with India.

He repeatedly stressed that India wants to see a strong and stable Pakistan. On the whole, Mr Bhagat's visit can be considered a success from the positive response it has evoked. In his own words, it has helped in revealing the big reservoir of goodwill in the hearts of the people of Pakistan toward India.

AFP: Major Protest Rally Held on Martyrs Day

OW132228 Hong Kong AFP in English 2214 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Mirpur, Pakistan, July 13 (AFP) — Effigies of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were burned here today during a major protest rally held to commemorate Kashmiri Martyrs' Day, eye-witnesses said.

Protesters here in Pakistani Kashmir condemned the New Delhi regime's action in Indian-controlled Kashmir, which is dominated by Muslems and has been split between the two neighbours since the 1948 war by a "line of control."

The protest was marked by reported calls from former Chief Minister of Indian Jammu and Kashmir State Farooq Abdullah, sacked by Mrs. Gandhi, to start a civil disobedience movement against his successor, Ghulam Mohammed Shah.

Martyrs' Day is observed by Kashmiris on both sides of the line of control in memory of 19 people who were shot dead by police outside Srinagar jail in India as they protested against the state's Hindu Maharaja on July 13, 1931.

People throughout Pakistani administered Azad (free) Kashmir held protest meetings while the territory's president, Major General Abdul Rehman Khan, told a meeting of hundreds in the capital city Muzaffarabad to be prepared "to render every sacrifice" for the total liberation of the north Indian state.

The meeting decided that the four-party alliance of Azad Kashmir's political parties should meet soon to decide united action against the dismissal of Mr. Abdullah's popular Muslem-backed government in Indian-controlled Kashmir.

Kashmir is claimed by both India and Pakistan who have fought three wars since their independence in 1947.

Ziaul Haq To Attend Jidda Peace Meeting

BK151528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq will attend the Islamic Peace Committee meeting scheduled to begin on Wednesday in Jidda. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and other senior officials will accompany the president. It is expected that the peace committee meeting will continue for 2 days.

The committee was set up by the Islamic Conference Organization to end the Iran-Iraq war. The main task before the committee is to elect a new president of the committee in place of the late President Sekou Toure. The 2-day meeting will be attended by heads of state or their representatives from committee member-states. The Islamic Peace Committee, which was entrusted with the task of ending the Iran-Iraq war, comprises Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Malaysia, Senegal, Guinea, Gambia, the PLO and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Islamic Peace Committee was set up at the third Islamic summit in September 1980 soon after the beginning of Iran-Iraq war.

Delhi Cites Zia on Use of Religious Places

BK151108 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has strongly condemned the use of religious places for storing arms and carrying on political activity. In an interview with a group of visiting Indian journalists in Islamabad, he recalled that nobody supported the terrorists who entered the Holy Ka'ba. The Pakistan president urged the minorities in India to look to the government for redress of their grievances.

Canadian Official Arrives 15 July for Talks

BK150842 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Montigny de Marchand, Canadian deputy minister for political affairs, arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 4-day visit to Pakistan. During his visit, he will hold talks with the Pakistani authorities on increasing bilateral economic cooperation and on regional and international issue.

Meets With Yaqub Khan

BK160717 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The visiting Canadian deputy minister for political affairs, Mr Montigny de Marchand, called on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad yesterday and exchanged views with him on bilateral, regional and international affairs. The foreign minister apprised Mr de Marchand of the (?outcome) of the recently held foreign ministers' meeting of the 7-member South Asian regional conference in Malcives.

The foreign minister also briefed him on Pakistan's efforts to find a political resolution to the problem of Afghanistan and on the round of indirect talks to be held in Geneva next month.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan thanked Canada for economic assistance to Pakistan and support for Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan. He also told the Canadian deputy foreign minister about measures being taken by Pakistan to improve relations with India.

The formal talks between the Canadian deputy foreign minister and the Pakistani foreign secretary, Mr Niaz A. Naik, are beginning in Islamabad today.

British, Canadian Ministers Call On President

BK170629 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The visiting British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Mr Timothy Raison, and the Canadian deputy minister for political affairs, Mr Montigny de Marchand, separately called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq today.

The British minister of state discussed with the president matters of bilateral interest. The federal finance minister was present on the occasion.

The Canadian deputy foreign minister discussed with the president international and regional matters. He also conveyed to the president good wishes from the newly elected Canadian prime minister.

Talks on economic cooperation between Pakistan and Britain were held in Islamabad today between the federal finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the visiting British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Mr Timothy Raison. The finance minister briefed Mr Raison on the economic policies of the government and the performance of national economy during the tenure of the present government. The global economic situation commodity assistance programs and Islamization of economy also came under discussion. The British minister appreciated the economic resurgence of Pakistan and described it as encouraging.

The two ministers also (?finalized) a grant of 25 million pounds by Britain to Pakistan for its projects of economic development.

Improvement in Relations With India Noted
BK130034 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Majlis-i-Shoora [illegible] Advisory Council] was informed today that there has been improvement in good neighborly relations between Pakistan and India. The federal minister for law and parliamentary affairs, Mr Sahrifuddin Pirzada, speaking on behalf of the foreign minister, told the house during the question hour that particular attention had been given to the [Pakistan] nonaggression pact and [India's] friendship treaty draft. Efforts were made for the integration of the two drafts at the foreign secretaries' meetings. Four meetings had been held since January 1983 between the representatives of the two countries in order to help promote normal good-neighborly relations. The meetings provided useful opportunity to exchange views on South Asian regional cooperation, the Afghanistan problem, the situation in the Gulf and North-South dialogue.

Indian Information Minister Comments on Visit
BK131542 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] India's minister of information and broadcasting, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, has said that he feels that the people and government of Pakistan have sentiments of good will for India similar to those found in India for Pakistan. He stated this while addressing a news conference in Karachi today before leaving for New Delhi at the conclusion of a week's visit to Pakistan. He said there was agreement on several points during his talks with Pakistan's minister for information and broadcasting, Raja Zafarul Haq, some of which are overdue for implementation. He said: Bilateral relations will be further reviewed during the meeting of the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan in New Delhi in August. We have to do many things for good neighborly relations.

Mr Bhagat said he was very impressed with Pakistan's progress in economic and other sectors. He said he visited various Sikh and Hindu temples in Pakistan and it is a source of satisfaction that minorities, especially Hindus, are living under good conditions. He added that Hindus have preserved their culture here.

Later, Mr Bhagat gave special interviews to radio Pakistan and Pakistan television at the Karachi airport. He expressed the hope that India-Pakistan relations will further improve and real friendship will be established based on sincerity and good wishes., He said mass media, including radio and television, could play a positive role in this connection. He thanked the people and government of Pakistan for the hospitality extended to him during his visit.

Influx of Afghans Into Sind To Be Checked
GF151240 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Jul 84 p 10

[Text] Karachi, July 9 — The Sind government has further tightened up arrangements to check illegal influx of foreign nationals, mainly Afghans, into the province.

All the main entry points, including Karachi, have been further reinforced, and extra forces have been deployed to apprehend illegal entrants.

In recent years, hundreds of Afghan, Burmese and Bangladeshi nationals entered the province and reached Karachi and Hyderabad. Some were also found to be involved in anti-social activities.

Checkpoints have been set up at Karachi airport, Karachi port, Cantt railway station, Toll Plaza (highway), Mocheka near Hub Chowki and Jacobabad which is the main entry point from Baluchistan. In future, Afghan refugees who desert their camps in Baluchistan and North-Western Frontier Province will be arrested and sent back immediately.

In case of difficulties in identifying the foreign nationals, the provincial government has reportedly requested the Baluchistan government to set up similar check posts on all the highways leading to Sind from southern and western ends.

Two categories of Afghan nationals who try to migrate to Sind are these formally registered as refugees, and the Pawindas who cross the border and remain in Pakistan till the end of March and then go back to Afghanistan. But they are required to remain in the border region, near the entry point and not to reach the settled areas.

Both categories of Afghan nationals will be arrested and sent back, official sources said.

NEPAL

Foreign Minister Returns, Discusses Trip

BK141658 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri returned to Katmandu today at the end of his 11-day (?nonofficial) visit to Sri Lanka, Maldives, and India. In a statement to the press, Mr Khatri [words indistinct] consolidation of the process of regional cooperation.

Referring to his visit to Sri Lanka, the foreign minister said that during his 3-day stay in Colombo, he had opportunity (?to have) wideranging exchange of views on matters of mutual interest and added that the talks were most fruitful not only because Nepal and Sri Lanka shared close identity of views on many important issues but also because both sides (?agreed) to further develop the (?economic) and political understanding existing between the two countries [words indistinct] concrete program of cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

The foreign minister said that his visit to Male to participate in the second meeting of the foreign ministers of South Asia had been satisfying. During his official visit to India, Mr Khatri has discussed [words indistinct] water resources, industrial cooperation, trade promotion and cooperation in economic and technical fields, extension of railway links, and matters regarding common boundary. Mr Khatri said he also requested for India's understanding and support to Nepal's zone of peace proposal. He also added that during his stay in New Delhi he paid courtesy calls on President Zail Singh and Prime Minister India Gandhi.

SRI LANKA

Many Reported Homeless in Widespread Flooding

BK161058 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] About 20,000 families have been rendered homeless due to floods in the Ratnapura and Kegalla districts and certain suburban areas in Colombo. Nearly 2,000 houses have been destroyed. This was stated by the deputy director of the Department of Social Services when contacted by the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation this morning. The waters in the Ratnapura area are reported to be receding gradually while the situation in Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara has worsened. The floods in Colombo are reported to be the worst since 1957.

DAILY NEWS on Jayewardene's Tour

BK160519 Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Repairing Our Fences"]

[Text] With President J.R. Jayewardene and Mrs. Jayewardene safely back home, the country can look with satisfaction on the results of their long trip to the U.S., from there to the U.K. and on to New Delhi.

It was, in many ways, an exercise in personal diplomacy. President Jayewardene set out to repair the damage done to the image of this country in several capitals of the world.

It is quite clear that he has earned tremendous sympathy, understanding and respect for the Government of Sri Lanka. His candour was convincing. He did not try to gloss over the excess of July 1983. Nor did he try to gloss over the atrocities before then and after, of various terrorist groups that have lodged themselves here.

There are at least two sides to every question. President Jayewardene, with the courage and frankness befitting a statesman of his experience and standing, has stated Sri Lanka's case as fairly as one could, wherever he went.

There was no prevarication. He named the state which he felt was assisting the separatist movement of the north.

President Jayewardene must have come up with something like kindred spirits in President Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. Both are seasoned leaders. Both have had to cope with violent groups and secret cells whose aim basically is to capture power. The old theory of certain extremist sections: damn your principles, stick to your party, does still operate. plainly so.

There are ideologies that hold that the end justifies the means; however protean that end has often turned out to be in history.

In India, President Jayewardene's talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were described as frank and friendly. The meeting of the two leaders must inevitably show up the pretensions of various elements which tried to engineer a conflict between India and Sri Lanka, claiming Indian patronage for themselves.

President Jayewardene's talks with Mrs. Gandhi will certainly help to mend any damaged fences. Both countries can face the future with renewed trust. The Indian Prime Minister has with great sagacity agreed that the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka is a domestic one, our own internal problem. Like the other leaders who hosted our president, Mrs. Gandhi too has stressed the wisdom of a political solution.

As Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali has urged, we are not at war with the Tamils, not those in India or those of our own country — no matter what our differences, we oppose terrorism. Let designing third parties then keep clear of our internal affairs. Let local opportunists, too, accept the wisdom of reconciling our disputes through dialogue and negotiation. Firing squads and bomb attacks rarely yield any lasting peace or prosperity.

The people of Sri Lanka cannot fail to record their debt to President Jayewardene for his efforts in the cause of national peace, our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,790

LD161732 Tehran IRNA in English 1627 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 16, IRNA — Ten more homes were damaged as a result of sporadic Iraqi long-range artillery shelling on Abadan's residential quarters where four sectors were set afire during Sunday, said the 1,790th Joint Staff communique today.

It added that the Muslim combatants of Iran, barraging enemy positions throughout the war fronts, inflicted considerable casualties and damages upon the Iraqi forces and checked their activities over the preceding 24 hours.

In the southern theatre alone, 11 Iraqi group bunkers and dugouts were demolished and all enemy movements and operations were halted by heavy fire of the Islamic defenders.

Also, said the communique, enemy rallying points and supply routes came under fire by the Iranian forces in the western and northwestern border fronts where the Iraqi troops sustained more casualties and some of their bunkers and weaponry emplacements were set ablaze.

18 Iraqis Killed

LD161735 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Bakhtaran, July 16, IRNA — Some 18 Iraqi troops were killed as their fortifications and supply routes were subjected to the effective fire of the Islamic combatants in the Bakhtaran fronts over the past 24 hours.

Also, in these operations, the Iranian forces destroyed an enemy munitions dump, one command jeep, seven lookout posts and two dugouts as well as damaging two loaders and a vehicle.

Commentary on Iraqi Defeat at Hawr al-Huwayzah

GF170911 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0447 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Iraqi Defeat in Hawr al-Huwayzah Is Another Sign of Saddam's Coming Departure"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of 17 July, the anniversary of the Ba'thist coup in Iraq and the assumption of power by the Ba'thist Party in that country, the Ba'thist Zionist regime of Saddam launched a desperate attack north of Hawr al-Huwayzah and again tasted the bitterness of defeat at the hands of the aware warriors of Islam. Maybe Saddam wished to again resurrect his "victories" in the battle of AL-Qadisyah through a successful operation and to drunkenly beat his chest before the oppressed people of Iraq on the anniversary of the Ba'thist coup! However, this time as before, Saddam's optimistic forecasts and his childish dreams turned into a nightmare and the regime ruling Baghdad was forced to censure the reports on its defeat in Hawr al-Huwayzah.

The destroyed Iraqi forces, through immense effort to mobilize their incapable forces in battalion strength, tried to imitate our capable forces during the Khaybar operation and attempted to attack the Islamic warriors north of Bostan. Using motorboats and light weapons they intended to carry out a quick operation in the hope of martyring or capturing our warriors and thus preparing the ground for another propaganda show.

However, due to the Islamic warriors advanced knowledge of this, the aggressor Iraqi batallion was trapped before it could carry out the operation. Hundreds of prisoners were taken, many were killed, and a substantial quantity of boats and light weapons was also captured. Thus, the scene that Saddam intended as a comedy to provide his masters with a dranken laugh was turned into a tragedy since again Saddam and his masters cried with new misery because the bodies of these deceived people, the so-called special forces of Saddam, are everywhere in the marshes and deeply embedded in the mud.

There are many dimensions attached to the Iraqi operations. It was timed to coincide with the anniversary of the 17 July 1968 coup in Iraq.

The attempted attack in Hawr al-Huwayzah by Saddam showed that not only does he not want peace, but in fact he is like an injured snake that has crawled into its nest to ambush another person, and he is still harboring many aggressive and hegmonist ideas. The intensive reaction and timely awareness of the Islamic warriors in the face of this supposed attack showed that even though Iraq has the most sophisticated Eastern and Western weapons, the forces of Saddam do not have the ability to carrying out any operation.

As the prisoners captured in this operation have confessed, they were tired of being at the fronts and have been on maximum alert for months. This constant state of terror brought on by the impending attack by the Islamic warriors has made day as black as night for Saddam's Army, since there has been no sleep for the commanders of Saddam's Army or his masters. This is at a time when there are hundreds of people, voluntarily, lovingly, and chanting "God is great", going towards the south and west of the country in order to be present at the fronts and deal the last blows to this center of decadence in the region.

In the meantime, Saddam's regime is still forced to beg reactionary regimes such as Egypt, Sudan, and Jordan to supply it with needed personnel at the fronts. Recently, this regime admitted to the presence of 30,000 foreign mercenaries at the fronts. Under the circumstances when the weaknesses in the Army, economy, and other parts of the Ba'thist regime, including its total defeat in the recent Hawr al-Huwayzah operation, more and more shows that Saddam will be ousted, then the most logical and reasonable course of action for anyone is not to be caught up in Saddam's spider web. They should most certainly know that the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue its holy defense until the departure of Saddam, and it will do so based on correct understanding.

More Volunteers Leave for War Fronts

GF150536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The brothers always ready for service and other hezbollahis have continued to leave for the warfronts against the

Zionist enemy. During the past 2 days a large group of mobilized volunteers and Revolution Guards from Kazerun and Sari left for the war fronts. In addition a large group of technical and trade experts in various fields left for the war fronts from the towns of Neyshabur, Torbat-e Heydariyeh and Sabzevar to rebuild the war-affected region.

Large Groups Depart

GF170615 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Parallel with the sacrifices of the warriors of Islam in the fronts of the battle of right against wrong, large-scale departures for the fronts by mobilization brothers from all over the country continues.

According to our reports, large groups of self-sacrificing mobilization and Guards personnel of the provinces of Kohkiluyev va Boyer Ahmad, Chahar-Mahal va Bakhtiari, Khorasan, Semnan, and East Azarbaijan and the cities of Karaj and Tuysarkan left for the battlefronts ofthe Zionist enemy during the past 2 days.

Majlis Speaker's Acceptance of Saudi Bid Denied

LD171020 Tehran IRNA in English 1003 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 17, IRNA - The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) denies a report carried by a Tehran English daily Tuesday quoting the agency as having reported Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's acceptance of an invitation to visit Saudi Arabia.

An official at Hashemi-Rafsanjani's office told IRNA that he had only received the invitation.

In its news dispatch of July 14, IRNA reported that Saudi Arabia has invited Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to attend the upcoming hajj ceremonies and had quoted Hashemi-Rafsanjani as having said that "such attitudes could be useful in bilateral relations."

The report of the English daily which has given rise to the speculations itself was compiled from foreign dispatches.

Official Informs Majlis Speaker of Hajj Cooperation

LD141717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The public relations office of the Majlis has announced: The supervisor of hajj and pilgrimage organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Reza'i, met and conferred this evening with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis. In this meeting Mr Reza'i presented a report to the Majlis speaker on the present situation of the hajj and pilgrimage organization, the invitation of Saudi Arabian officials to the Majlis speaker, and the good cooperation of these officials with the hajj and pilgrimage organization in the current year.

Afterward Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed gratitude to the officials of Saudi Arabia for inviting him to visit Bayt Allah al-Haram, and said in connection with their good cooperation: Such approaches can be useful for bilateral relations.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Comments on Gulf War

GF161136 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis, was interviewed by one of the French news agencies on the Saddamist aggressive war and other matters. This was reprinted by the newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI*. In the interview, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

With regard to the war issue, our position is that there cannot be negotiations with Saddam because he is a criminal and he must be eliminated from the arena. As for war reparations, we have to discuss it with another side. We will continue our march until we attain this goal because the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has during the past 3 years created many problems. So long as its remains, the area will not enjoy peace and stability.

On the timing of the expected offensive of the Islamic army, the Majlis speaker said: This issue is one of our military secrets. We cannot talk about it. This war will ultimately reach an end. We always wanted this war to end quickly so that the Iraqi and Iranian people can return to peace while ending the evils of this regime. After every offensive, we hoped that the region's rulers would understand and admit the fact that the Saddam regime is no longer capable of maintaining itself and that they have to cooperate with us in order to liberate the people of Iraq and to end the war.

As for military reparations, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: We always said that if the regime which we are looking forward to emerges in Iraq — implying the regime of the Islamic Republic — then we will not be very insistent about reparations. However, the Iraqi people must cooperate with us in order to rebuild what was devastatedin the two countries during the war . In this case, the sides which participated in the war, one way or another, must shoulder part of the losses. If a government comes to power in Iraq which we do not like and replaces the Ba'th Party, then the situation is different: Our losses must be fully compensated. We have no ambitions for territorial gain in Iraq. We have no ambitions for a single inch of Iraq soil. We do not want to enter Iraqi territory if Saddam is eliminated. We accept the current border between the two countries. The Iraqi people have to determine their own fate and choose the regime they desire.

On Implications for Israel

GF170838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Islamic Majlis speaker, referred to the relationship between Iran and the Third

World countries and the moves of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran following the collapse of the Iraqi Zionist regime and their advancement toward Jerusalem. He said: The means of eradicating the Zionist regime and the establishment of another government to replace it in Palestine lie in massing all powers of the Islamic world, foremost of which will be the capabilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Syria, Libya, and Algeria.

Referring to the fact that the war imposed by the ruling regime in Iraq on the Islamic Republic of Iran was concocted by the United States with the participation with the Soviets, Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani accentuated that the United States was never neutral all through this war and that it has always sided with the Iraqi regime. He added: What is novel is the flagrant U.S. announcement of its backing of the Saddam regime in this war.

Indicating that the regimes of Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, the Government of North Yemen, and all the U.S. agents are embroiled in this aggressive war, the Majlis speaker said: The United States considered the Islamic Republic of Iran harmful to it and regarded Islam as a wedge in the pursuit of its (?future) interests, and that is why it has blatantly interfered in favor of Saddam.

The imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council asserted that with the defeat of the Iraqi regime, the Zionist regime, which is usurping Jerusalem, will definitely be subjected to some danger, since a large-scale front opposed to Israel will be formed. Thus, the United States does want the Islamic Republic of Iran to be victorious in this imposed war.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Khamene'i Conflict Widens

GF161913 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 15 Jul 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Informed Gulf sources have told *AS-SIYASAH* that officials in the Tehran regime are currently discussing a plan to reduce the hostilities which have arisen with all the Gulf countries following the attacks against the civilian Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers and merchants ships.

After thought, they agreed to implement a plan to send envoys to the Arab Gulf countries and to Saudi Arabia for the purpose of showing good intentions, purifying the atmosphere, and holding talks with the leaders of the GCC counties on means to end the war with Iraq.

AS-SIYASAH has also learned from informed Gulf sources that the conflict between Hashemi-Rafsanjani and President 'Ali Khamene'i is intensifying. The Majlis speaker, who is striving for the presidency, regards Khamene'i as an incompetent and feels that it is necessary that a vote of confidence in his presidency be taken in the Majlis. However, Khamene'i, who enjoys the total support of Ahmad Khomeyni, Khomeyni's son, is turning Hashemi-Rafsanjani's political ambitions into a definite factor for creating a split in the religious leadership of the regime. Thus, Hashemi-Rafsanjani will be supported by the Majlis members in confronting Ahmad Khomeyni, who is regarded as the real mouthpiece of his father's policies.

This conflict, which is expected to escalate during the next few days, will have either a negative or a positive effect on the future of the Iranian regime in terms of future developments in the war with Iraq.

Charge in Kuwait Talks With Ministry Official

LD161257 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — Today at his office in the Foreign Ministry, the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, received the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Muhammad Baqeri.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad informed journalists that the discussion during the meeting, the first of its kind since Baqeri assumed his new post, focused on bilateral relations between the two countries and the developments in the region.

With regard to his opinion on the recent Iranian-Saudi rapproachment and announcements about the invitation extended to Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Shaykh Sabah limited himself to a previous statement he had made.

AL-WATAN attributed a statement to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad saying that he welcomed the Iranian official's visit to Saudi Arabia and said: If this indicates anything at all, it indicates that dialogue is still going on, contacts are continuing, and that there is some hope of finding a way to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Delivers Velayati Message

LD170821 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0744 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jul (KUNA) — According to press reports published here today, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy Kuwaiti prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, yesterday received a message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'ali Akbar Velayati.

Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'* and *AS-SIYASAH* report today that the Iranian charge d'affaires to Kuwait delivered the message to Shaykh Sabah when he called on him yesterday. The papers say that the message contained an offer to start negotiations with the GCC to discuss the question of preventing escalation of the war, as well as new developments in the Gulf war and plans for Iranian envoys to visit a number of Arab countries.

Oil Minister Gharazi Discusses OPEC Conference

LD141403 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Minister of Petroleum Gharazi, who returned home after attending the OPEC conference, participated in a press conference which was carried by radio and television this morning.

He commented on the outcome of his trip. After the press conference, the oil minister gave an interview to our correspondent about the outcome of the recent OPEC session.

[Begin Gharazi recording] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. As it was also pointed out prior to the conference session, the chief topic raised by the Islamic Republic at the conference and then followed up was the question of who has pocketed the reduction in oil price, a decision reached at the London conference, where the oil price was reduced from $34 to $29, and what effect this $5 difference has already had.

On the basis of data and figures available to us, as well as in view of oil prices and the price of oil products in the oil consuming countries, we formulated an article [as heard] and submitted it to the conference. We stated that the $5 difference has under no circumstances helped the consumer; that in certain countries it has mainly been pocketed by companies and governments. Particularly in Europe, this $5 reduction has never been passed on to the consumer. Therefore, all the reasoning to the effect that should the oil prices fall, then demand for oil will rise and the supply of oil will improve in the world, neither met with Iran's approval at the London conference, nor is it compatible with available figures.

Iran exerted the most intensive pressure to increase oil prices to $34. In view of the fact that there existed certain opposing policies, that some oil-producing countries exert all their power to sell more oil, empty their oil reservoirs as soon as possible, and market their oil at a lower price, we have repeatedly announced that oil price fixing is a political matter. If the producer enjoys political power, then it is able to obtain a higher price for its oil. Otherwise, the market will continue to be plagued by the pressures of those who supply more oil.

Another point raised about oil dealt with long-term strategic issues. The long-term strategy concerns how long we will be able to produce oil and at what price. Iran believes that, considering similar energies today, the price of oil should be something between $60 to $65. If the price does not rise to this level, then there will be faster consumption. Thus, in the not too distant future — that is about the next 30 years — the world will be facing an energy shortage.

As for the production ceiling, considering that a great many countries do not adhere to their own quotas, producing more than their quotas and eventually undercutting market prices, the session decided to dispatch a number of ministers to meet leaders of oil-producing countries. For instance, in the near future, a number of oil ministers will be visiting Iran. They will also visit other producing countries. These ministers will then explain the market conditions and the high rate of supply. We welcomed this, particularly in light of those countries which keep exceeding their quotas. We aim to persuade such countries that there is no compatibility between market conditions and higher production.

Another point raised was the issue concerning operation of a committee to supervise oil prices at world level to see who benefits from lower oil prices. Considering an improvement in the unemployment situation in the United States and West European countries, lower oil prices will lead to a higher production rate in the producing countries. [sentence as heard]

As over the past 70 years, cheaper oil led to rebuilding the big European countries, the same factor has applied over the past couple of years. We see that unemployment in the United States has been reduced from 11 percent to under 7 percent. The same thing, more or less, applies to other countries. [end recording]

In connection with the election of a new OPEC secretary-general, the oil minister said: a new secretary general elected only when the 13 OPEC members unanimously agree. As for electing the new secretary general from Iran, considering the political stand taken by Iran and some other countries, it is clear that some of them are quite unwilling to have Iranians in the secretariat, let alone have the secretary general and policymaker from Iran. As a result, the matter was postponed.

Regarding OPEC's next session, he said: In the past, they ordinarily held the conference in different places. Once it was held in London, which was very detrimental to the policy governing the sale of oil. Consequently, Iran strongly opposes holding of the conference in oil-consuming countries, or in countries pursuing certain policies. In the recent session, it was requested to hold an OPEC session in the next 6 months in Japan or Yugoslavia. Fortunately, since such decisions require the unanimous approval of all 13 countries, Iran reserved its right and opposed holding the OPEC session in either Japan or Yugoslavia. The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that OPEC sessions should either be held in member countries on in nonaligned countries, particularly in Vienna and Geneva. We do have a secretariat in Vienna, and it is the best location of the conference.

This is at a time when most member countries persist as far as holding the sessions in the consuming countries, which determine the consumption policy.

In answer to the question concerning the reason behind the persistence by some countries, including Saudi Arabia, in keeping oil prices low, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia's reasoning is that only when the oil-producing countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, produce a few million barrels of oil daily can they survive in the oil market. Should this rate of production be reduced, they will lose their power. This line of reasoning is unacceptable to Iran, but Saudi Arabia keeps persisting in this. Consequently, the price of oil — which could have been at least $40 per barrel — now is at the level we see today because of pressures resulting from a higher rate of production by Saudi Arabia.

In connection with the lack of any change in prices and production celing in the recent session, Gharazi said: We believe the central reason stems from the fact that proper attention is not paid to production ceiling and quotas. As soon as a reasonable price appears in the market, then some countries increase their supply.

He added: We are not witnessing floating reserves. Over the last 2 months, Saudi Arabia maintained more than 70 million barrels of oil floating in the sea. Then, as soon as a purchaser appeared or the oil supply in the market was reduced, it would immediately market this oil. This is at a time when Iran believes oil prices

could have reached their intrinsic value and increased. One of the issues raised in London was to make up for the reduction in oil prices of $5 by gradually increasing them $1 at a time. If proper attention had been paid to the ceiling and the quota by producers, and if stands acceptable to OPEC were adhered to strictly, then oil prices could have been raised at least $2 to $3 now.

The oil minister then pointed out: Under the present circumstances, we are obliged to accept prices, quotas, and the ceiling, as there are more than a few oil producers who exercise a highly negative role in the market. As a result, the market is being constantly sabotaged.

Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for Nicaragua

LD140717 Tehran IRNA in English 0708 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 14, IRNA — Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati left Tehran for Managua, Nicaragua, this morning to attend the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

He is carrying messages from President 'Ali Khamene'i, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati for Nicaraguan officials.

Prior to his departure, Besharati outlined objective of his visit to Nicaragua and reiterated ever-increasing expansion of ties between the two countries.

He told IRNA at Mehrabad Airport that Iran's participation in the 5th anniversary of Nicaragua's revolution would also provide an opportunity to discuss viewpoints of the Islamic Republic on international issues with officials of that country.

He added that issues on providing facilities by the Islamic Republic for the opening of Nicaraguan Embassy in Tehran would also be discussed during the visit.

Official Skeptical of ICO Peace Committee Effect

LD161931 Tehran IRNA in English 1905 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 16, Irna — "Saddam's regime is a source of turmoil and insecurity in the region and any measure or movement which does not result in its elimination will be rejected by the Islamic Republic beforehand."

Announcing this a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, speaking on reports concerning the holding of a Peace Committee meeting of the Islamic Conference Organisation in Jidda to investigate the Iraqi-imposed war against the Islamic Republic, said that such measures like previous ones could not be effective and fruitful.

He said the reason for his skepticism was because no suitable reaction has been shown by the Peace Committee regarding Saddam's crimes so far, including Iraq's use of chemical weapons, which was condemned by the world public opinion and some international conventions. He also reminded that such attempts at mediating by this committee have only served to make Saddam even more bolder in his acts of brutality and aggression. It also brings into question the motive of some committee members whose unilateral statements and measures have been in support of the Iraqi regime's aggression, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

IRC Help Requested for Chemical Weapons Victims

LD161321 Tehran IRNA in English 1301 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 15, IRNA -- The Islamic Republic has requested the International Red Cross to provide medical and relief facilities for treatment of its chemical weapons' victims. The request was made in a letter from the Iranian envoy to the United Nations headquarters in Geneva, Mr Kamyab, to the IRC. The letter called on the IRC to give a list of its medical and other related facilities for the treatment of Iranian chemical weapons' victims. The Iranian request follows the silence of the Iraqi regime to a plea by the U.N. secretary general not to use chemical weapons.

Tehran Notes Saddam's Anniversary Speech

GF170628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Following reports published concerning a guarantee for the security of the Kirkuk-Aqaba oil pipeline by the regime occupying Jerusalem, in a speech aired by the Iraqi radio and television, Saddam stressed that Iraq will not accept a guarantee in words alone and would require action. In his speech, Saddam added: Such a guarantee will certainly cover Iraqi and Jordanian interests and international defense of the pipeline.

We note that following a U.S. proposal, Iraq and Jordan reached an agreement last January over a pipeline carrying oil from northern Iraq to the Port of Aqaba which is located 10-km southeast of Israel.

LE MONDE, a Paris daily, in an article notes that the United States has promised both Jordan and Iraq that Israel will not attack this pipeline under any circumstances and added: The guarantee given by the United States in this respect is one of the most complicated parts of the plan.

IRNA Reports Protestors Killed in Iraqi Rally

LD161906 Tehran IRNA in English 1827 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Urumiyeh, July 16, IRNA — Twenty persons were martyred or wounded in Al-Mawsil on July 8 as Iraqi police opened fire on a group of people rallying there in a new spate of demonstrations in protest to the Baghdad regime. Many of the wounded people were carried away to nearby houses by private citizens for treatment. Reports reaching here on the internal situation in Iraq say elsewhere in Sulaymaniyah in late June, Ba'thist police arrested many rallying people in a charge upon them. The arrest of the people there ignited protest by others which shortly led to the release of the detained demonstrators.